

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3538

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months 3 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 4 " "
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chen K. Shan, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parra Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 3 " " 4 " "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " "
Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [18]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP £21,093,15-0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Andre, Esq.,
Edmund Bevan, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.,
H. D. Stewart, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Kerwick, | The Hon. C. P. Chater,
H. Hopple, Esq.

Head Office:—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agents:—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHARTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [187]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—

(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c)—It supplies an excellent investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.
2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—the will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application, **DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,** Agents, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [1747]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [175]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000 £833,553-33
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND £318,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Tan Seng, Esq.,
Lau Tso Shuk, Esq.,
Lo Yick Moon, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO ANEL

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1892. [1774]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on FRIDAY, 15th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1893, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matters that may competently be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 15th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, **R. LYALL,** Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1893. [1950]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th September, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th Sept., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **W. H. RAY,** Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [1941]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the Company have been this day REMOVED to the Second Floor of the Premises of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

By Order, **D. GILLIES,** Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1893. [1959]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERRED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain unpaid.

By Order, **R. LYALL,** Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [1444]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, \$75 PER MONTH

for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing Pedder Street or to the Eastward. FURNISHED ROOMS without Board \$45 Per Month.
Apply to Manager and/or Secretary, **HONGKONG HOTEL.**
Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [1587]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Underigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or a la carte—the Parties sending Notice, &c., for \$100—\$250 Cash, Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...\$35-00
Dinner...\$15-00
AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast...\$0-50
Dinner...\$0-75
Dinner...\$1-00
SPECIAL TIFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [1528]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to **Mrs. MATHER,** 2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [156]



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [1939]

J. W. KEW & CO.'S STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPWRIGHTS, AGENTS and CARRIERS is called to the Superior Quality of FRESH FILTERED WATER, offered by J. W. KEW & Co., who to the advantage supply from their being able to supply their Water in one-fourth the time, compared by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.
Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co., c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1893. [1944]

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

SPECIAL FOR
TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

A SPLENDID LINE IN
TAPESTRY CARPETS, 85 CENTS PER YARD.

W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1893. [16]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED
CIGARETTES,

In Splendid Condition, of the following Well Known and very Popular Brands:—

SWEET CAPORAL.

KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUT.

FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUT.

OTTO DE ROSE.

YELLOW FLUSH.

OGDEN'S BIRD'S EYE.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1893. [17]

W. BREWER.
JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in BROWN RUSSIAN and MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES in MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' TENNIS SHOES, "The Breeze,"

NEW STOCK BRIAR PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

SPLENDID STOCK of ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS and other PICTURES.

NEW PATENT OPAQUE-BANK ENVELOPES.

EXCHANGE TABLES.
2/- to 3/-
\$2-00 to \$3-00

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1893. [169]

SHOOTING SEASON 1893!
FOWLING PIECES IN CASES WITH IMPLEMENTS.
MARTINI-HENRI MATCH RIFLES, WINCHESTER CARBINES, COLTS "LIGHTNING" CARBINES, REVOLVERS.

ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES:—
METAL-COVERED, GREEN, BLUE and BROWN.

CARTRIDGES LOADED with (E.C.) or "ALLIANCE" GUNPOWDER.

FIGOU, WILKS and LAWRENCE'S "ALLIANCE" SPORTING POWDER.

NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

WADS, CAPS, LOADING MACHINES, RE-CAPERS, CARTRIDGE BELTS and BAGS, GUN CLEANERS, &c., &c.

JAMES CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [1073]

1893. **AUTUMN** 1893.
THE HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY

WILL SHOW THEIR FIRST DELIVERY OF

NOVELTIES

AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE INCOMING FRENCH MAIL, INCLUDING

NEW MILLINERY,

DRESS MATERIALS,

MANTLES & MANTLE CLOTHS.

(THE LATEST NOVELTIES).

HONGKONG TRADING CO.

J. P. COTTAM,
Managing Partner.
1 to 7, D'Agallier Street, Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [1054]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHES, SHOWER BATHS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Applications will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI"

F. E. BRIDLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

Intimations.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

14TH DRAWING.
INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be PAYABLE at the OFFICE of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st day of September, 1893.

Light of Draw Bonds can be obtained on application to the Underigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents Issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1893. [1972]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP (New) and SPOONS will be SHOT for TO-MORROW, the 2nd September.—RANGES, 500 and 900 yards.

MEMBERS are notified that the Range is reserved on Friday Afternoon, 1st September, for use by THE GARRISON CLUB.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [191]

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM begins MONDAY, 4th Sept. All Applicants for Admission or Re-admission should be in the HALL accompanied by their PARENTS or GUARDIANS at 8-30 A.M. on that day.

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT, D.D., Head Master.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1893. [1970]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

DUTIES will be RESUMED in the above School on MONDAY next, September 4th.

For Prospectus and Particulars, apply to the HEAD MASTER.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [1969]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S PATENT GREY PAINT.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [1798]

Notices of Firms.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Telegraphic Address "SOBRERIMOS," Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition).

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co.'s Office.

Under Messrs. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PLANO, &c.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 2nd September, 1893, commencing at 3-30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET, The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Lieut.-Colonel RAVENHILL and Other Parties.

Completing:—
SILK TAPESTRY and FLUSH UPHOLSTERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP and FANCY TABLES, OVER-MANTLES, MARBLE-MANTEL CLOCKS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, ART MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, LADY'S WRITING DESK, and GLASS BUREAU, &c.

COTTAGE PLANO, by HOOVER, in Good Condition.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE & CHAIRS, BEDSTEAD with PLAIN and BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER & DESSERT SERVICES, PLATED and GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DINNER WAGGONS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

IRON and BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES, &c.

SINGLE BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES (PLAIN and with GLASS DOORS), MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and TOILET SETS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, BATH-ROOM FURNITURE, TOILET and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES.

ONE MARINER-MARK MOROCCO COVERED LIBRARY SUITE.
Disposing (lowest possible) to Sale. On view from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at Government House, 1st September.
Terms of SALE:—In payment, **W. J. LAMBERT,** Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1893. [1968]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at MACAO, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "MENMUIR."

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1893. [1969]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "ORION," Captain A. Orlando, will be despatched as above on the 5th September, at Noon.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to **C. ZANELLA,** Agent.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1893. [1886]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "PORT ALBERT," Captain C. E. Bird, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Port on or about FRIDAY, the 8th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1893. [1947]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Steamship "TROCAS,"
Steamship "SPONDILUS,"
Steamship "ELAX,"
Steamship "VOLUTE,"
Steamship "MUREX,"
Steamship "TURBO,"
Steamship "CONCH,"
Steamship "CLAM,"
Steamship "BULLMOUTH."

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON, Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to NEW YORK.

THE Next Sailing will be the Steamship "ELAX," via SINGAPORE, on or about 1st October.

For Freight, &c., apply to **SHEWAN & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1893. [1971]

N.B.—The Steamers of this Line will be despatched monthly from Hongkong, and offer exceptional advantages to Shippers of perishable cargo, owing to an improved method of ventilation. Copies of reports on out-turn of cargoes may be had on application to the Agents.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 100 A. I. Hawaiian Bark "FOOHING SUEY," Mahony, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **SHEWAN & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1893. [1970]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3 1/2 L. L. American Bark "FREEMAN," Genish, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **SHEWAN & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1893. [1971]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The **PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Fris of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For **COAST PORTS**, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZETTER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERALE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

DEATH.

At 12.30 a.m. on the 29th September, at No. 13, Remedios Terrace, Hongkong, of pneumonia, Jose da Silva LOURINHO, late Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires for Portugal at Tokio, Japan.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

LONDON, August 30th.

The French are erecting earthworks at Chantaboon, and threaten to order their gunboats back to Bangkok.

FREE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

The United States House of Representatives has rejected the amendments proposing free coinage.

CYCLONE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

August 31st.

A cyclone, followed by a tidal wave, swept along the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, causing great havoc. It is stated that five hundred persons were drowned.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the Home Rule Bill, and Mr. Courtney, M. P. for Cornwall, S. E., moved its rejection. [The remainder of this telegram, the vital part of it, is incoherent nonsense; but it may mean that the division on the third reading will take place to-day.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

THE SHERMAN ACT.

The United States Senate has commenced the debate on Senator Sherman's bill, proposing to repeal the Sherman Act. Similar action has been taken in the House of Representatives. Mr. Sherman supports the repeal of his own Act. Mr. White denies that the Sherman Act has caused the present depression, and advocates an issue of bonds to provide against a deficit. He declares that there would be a safe surplus of gold coin over silver in Treasury.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 30th.

Public feeling in the Vascongadas province runs so high that an outbreak is feared at any moment.

THE UN-UNITED STATES.

A return in the American Press that the

considered certain. There is a great demand for free coinage of silver.

THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

The strike of miners in England continues, and many industries are completely paralysed.

TIGHT MONEY.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don Ortiz Zagal, Spanish Consul at this port, for the following telegram:—

MANILA, August 31st, 6 17 p.m.

The typhoon previously indicated is now near the northern part of Luzon, and very bad weather is reported.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Daphne* left here yesterday for Nagasaki.

The Portuguese transport *Africa* left Singapore for Lisbon, via Goa, on August 24th.

The O. & O. Co.'s steamship *Oceanic* was towed over to the Cosmopolitan Dock early this morning.

PARENT (vigorously wielding hair brush)—To be obliged to chastise you in this way, Johnnie, is painful in the extreme. Johnnie (between sobs)—Yes; my extreme.

The *Osaka Asahi* reports that a terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Yabari Coal Mine, Sapporo, on the morning of the 19th August, killing 19 men instantaneously.

A REGULAR meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

Mrs. Blenkinsop—Isn't it awful? Helen Barker has married a man that plays poker. Mr. Blenkinsop—She might have done worse. Might have married a man who thinks he can play poker.

The British barque *Jackethell*, of Glasgow, was spoken at sea on August 20th by the Singapore steamer *Ban Pak Guan* in lat. 1° 30' S., and long 103° 18' E., and wished to be reported "all well."

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, which left this port for San Francisco on August 27th, via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 31st ult.

An ounce of pure alcohol will rubbed into the head about once a month cleans the scalp, cures dandruff, and gives the hair new life and vigour, keeping it smooth and glossy if well brushed after the rubbing.

It is reported from Batavia that the Acheseo who made the piratical attack on the *Rajah Kongka* *Ajeh* a few weeks since have fallen into the hands of a "headman" in Simpang Olim, who wants a share of the plunder.

On her voyage from Hongkong to Singapore the other day the Ocean Co.'s steamer *Achilles* passed the British ship *Hilton*, of London, in lat. 6 deg., 33 min. N. and long. 107 deg. 16 min. E. The *Hilton* signalled "all well."

The latest literary plagiarist is said to be Oscar Wilde. His "A Woman of No Importance" is taken from "Le Fil de Coralle," by Albert Delpeit, a piece played in America under the name of "Fellida" ten or twelve years ago.

The *Strait Times* says that, taking the whole costs of the Ranb Company at a thousand pounds a month, it is calculated that the Company is at present working at a profit of one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds monthly.

Our local Independent Order of Good Templars intend to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the Order into England by a trip round the island on Saturday next, the 9th inst., leaving Murray Pier at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

The latest literary plagiarist is said to be Oscar Wilde. His "A Woman of No Importance" is taken from "Le Fil de Coralle," by Albert Delpeit, a piece played in America under the name of "Fellida" ten or twelve years ago.

With regard to our projected libel suit against Capt. Brinkley, of the *Japan Mail*, we would suggest to the Editor of the *Kohs Herald*, who ever that precious newspaper may be, that he will exercise a wise discretion by minding his own business and refraining from commenting on a matter of which he knows nothing until its merits are publicly discussed in open court.

It was reported some time ago that Messrs. Macleod & Co., of Manila, had arranged to start a new line of steamers between Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Hongkong, and Saigon, under the management of Mr. Birchall, at one time well-known in the Philippines as manager and head of Birchall, Robinson & Co. The report, which we believe to have solid foundation, has also reached Singapore.

We would especially direct the attention of the Historical Seven who sat upon the planks, rice bowls, etc., found on board the coiled ship *Tartarus*, to a paragraph which we publish elsewhere, and which will have been seen by the readers of *Macao Correspondence*. Likewise, the attention of Mr. "Vital" Hopkin and Ever-Constant Ray is respectfully directed to it; they may find something there that will be news to them.

The Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Polka—"Cambridge" Waldo.
Quadrille—"Round About" Williams.
Valse—"Fairy Valse" Brown.
Schottische—"Happy Duet" G. Gledhill.
Jenny—Hudson Hall.
Quadrille—"The Tunes" Blackwell.
Valse—"A Merry Night" Blackwell.

A FAREWELL banquet was given in the Town Hall, Singapore, on August 23rd, to Sir Cecil Clement Smith, the retiring Governor of the Straits Settlements. There was a big crowd of invited notabilities present, the room was gorgeously decorated, the Regimental Band was in attendance, (so was Mr. Annot Redd), and the *Strait Times* prints nearly eight columns of the proceedings. The oratory was simply immense, and in every way worthy of the Straits Settlements. Bristled fustian and aspersing twaddle about England's mightiness amongst nations and Singapore's supremacy in the Far East are simply ridiculous when the present state of affairs political and commercial all over the world is considered. Sir Cecil Smith has doubtless been a good Governor in the Straits, and being a sensible, quiet and unassuming man, and one who has been allowed to retire in peace, he ought to have been allowed to retire in peace, and not to be subjected to this kind of a banquet.

When Messrs. E. Osborne, Ho Tung, and W. Parfitt were appointed at a meeting of shareholders as a Committee to investigate the working of the Hongkong Hotel, it was generally understood, although nothing was definitely stated, that their inquiries meant a practical investigation into the internal working of the institution. As one speaker said at the meeting, "much an investigation, if it did no good, could certainly do no harm." There had undoubtedly been complaints made, certain defects and shortcomings were admitted, and it was thought that the Committee's investigation would greatly improve the management of the hotel. But that does not appear to have been the Committee's notion of their self-assumed duties; or at all events their scope of inquiry has gone far beyond what was ever intended, it has led to a deplorable waste of time, must have cost the Hotel Company a considerable amount of money, and its results have been absolutely valueless—in fact the printed report containing the Committee's investigations, opinions, and recommendations, which the Directors' chairman has just read out, has failed to injure the Hotel's prospect.

We are informed by the Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Orion* left Kobe for this port at 7 a.m. to-day.

PROFESSOR SKER, the able exponent of Edison's wonderful photograph, will probably leave for the north in a week, and all who wish to hear the instrument must lose no time.

A St. Louis paper, the *American Baptist*, thinks it strange that the people of America should "go wild with enthusiasm over a remnant of so-called royalty," and adds:—"Whatever may be the personal character of Princess Eulalia, her conduct does not furnish a good example for American womanhood. A patron of horse-racing, gambling, beer-drinking, and cigarette-smoking is not an ideal lady for this country. Her royalty has been badly tainted on account of her mother, who was banished from Spain because of her shocking immoralities. Her brother, it is understood, died from his debaucheries. And now our statesmen and the citizens of this country have been making a goddess of this woman. Besides this, the public funds were taken to pay her extravagant bills while in the United States. The general Government had no more right to take the people's money to pay her expenses, than they had a right to steal from the poor."

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMMISSION.

II.

When Messrs. E. Osborne, Ho Tung, and W. Parfitt were appointed at a meeting of shareholders as a Committee to investigate the working of the Hongkong Hotel, it was generally understood, although nothing was definitely stated, that their inquiries meant a practical investigation into the internal working of the institution. As one speaker said at the meeting, "much an investigation, if it did no good, could certainly do no harm." There had undoubtedly been complaints made, certain defects and shortcomings were admitted, and it was thought that the Committee's investigation would greatly improve the management of the hotel. But that does not appear to have been the Committee's notion of their self-assumed duties; or at all events their scope of inquiry has gone far beyond what was ever intended, it has led to a deplorable waste of time, must have cost the Hotel Company a considerable amount of money, and its results have been absolutely valueless—in fact the printed report containing the Committee's investigations, opinions, and recommendations, which the Directors' chairman has just read out, has failed to injure the Hotel's prospect.

Messrs. Osborne, Ho Tung, and Parfitt's idea of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with the Hotel's internal working, from the cook-house and bar to the topmost bedroom, was to constitute themselves into a Venetian Council of three, and hold seven formal meetings for the examination of the Company's employees. Now, every body knew that the public complaints against the Hotel were chiefly concerned with the management of the hotel, and that the Committee's duty was to investigate the management, and not to constitute themselves into a Venetian Council of three, and hold seven formal meetings for the examination of the Company's employees.

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The investigators declare themselves satisfied with the quality of the food in its raw state (fish and vegetables excepted), but consider that the cooking and service are decidedly inferior and need greatly improved by more constant and attention to the part of the management. And in consequence of the fish and vegetables being bad, the cooking and service decidedly inferior, and the management inefficient, the Committee recommend that the Dinner Menu be cut down to—One soup, one fish, three entrées (two new and one old)—by the way, what is an old entrée?—one hot and two cold joints, one curry, two sweets and salad, with the usual quantities of salt-pepper and mustard. They further recommend that the food should be served hot, the vegetables dry, and the table made generally more attractive. The great complaint against the Hotel was its alleged unsatisfactory table, and these worthy and wise investigators find a remedy for the deficiency by cutting down the supplies to what would be considered mean in a second-class boarding house. For the information of the Committee we append, as a specimen of what can be done by the *Far East* three dinner bills of fare of a recent date:—

GRAND HOTEL, YOKOHAMA.

Friday, 28th July, 1893.

Soup.

A la Reine.

Fish.

Sole à la Normande.

Relishes.

Olives, Lettuce, Beet, Pickles, Green Peppers, Sliced Tomatoes, Horse Radish, Salt Pickles, Sliced Cucumbers, Caviare on Toast.

Macaroni à la Crème.

Calf's Head with Tomato Sauce.

Quail with Green Peas.

Leg of Mutton with Stuffed Cucumbers.

Lobster Curry and Rice.

Vegetables.

Boiled Potatoes.

Mashed Potatoes.

Corn.

Stewed Tomatoes.

Rabbit.

Beef.

Spring Duck with Dressing.

Dessert.

Rice Pudding, Vanilla Ice Cream, Peaches and Plums, Peach Pie, Apple Pie, Biscuits, Water Melon, Raisins, Assorted Nuts, Cream Cheese, Tea, Gruyere Cheese, Rockford Cheese, Edam Cheese, Coffee.

O. & O. Co.'s STEAMSHIP "BELGIC."

August 4th, 1893.

Soup.

Mulligatawny.

Fish.

Boiled Snapper with Egg sauce.

Relishes.

Breast of Mutton with Tomato Sauce, Venison a la mode, Shrimp Curry and Rice, Baked Potatoes, Capon and Parsley Sauce, Mutton with Onion Sauce, Smoked Tongue and Carrots, Roasts.

Beef and Horse-radish.

Buckling Pig with Apple Sauce, Veal and dressing.

Vegetables.

Stewed Beets, Parsnips, Green Peas, Baked and Mashed Potatoes, Puddings and Pastry.

Pigeon-Pudding with Brandy sauce, Fruit Tart, Truffled Cakes, Floating Island.

Dessert.

Green Fruit, Almonds and Raisins, Figs, Plums, etc.

Tia, Coffee, Chocolate.

It is worth noting that this menu was served to the Island Sea of Japan, and there were only four passengers on board the ship.

SARKIES' HOTEL, PENANG.

Saturday, 19th August, 1893.

Caviare and Olives.

Soups.

Ox-Tail Mulligatawny, Fish.

Victoria Mayonnaise.

Roast Lamb, Mint sauce.

Roast Goose, Apple sauce.

Boiled Brisket, Macaroni.

Entrées.

Aspic Pate de Foie gras, Salad.

Sweetbread Fricassee, Mushrooms.

Second Course.

Smoked Sardines.

Cheese Straws.

Chicken Curry.

Sweets.

Rhubarb Tart and Custard.

Claret Jellies.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

Dessert: Coffee.

(To be continued)

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL AND THE MAID OF THE MILL.

We regret to learn that the comedy to which we referred last week has ended in a most unsatisfactory manner.

It may be remembered that Miss Conley was induced to come to Hongkong under the impression that the "Man at the Wheel" was a hotel of about the sort she had been accustomed to—frequented by commercial gentlemen of good standing, and at least a fair second-class show, even if not up to first-class style. On her arrival here a week ago, however, she found that the house in question, though located in "Queen's Road Central," is really in the heart of Chinatown, far away from the European quarter of the city; that instead of the mercantile middle-class, hardly any but soldiers and sailors and such men are the patrons of the house—good, honest men, but not "up to contract"—or rather up to anticipations formed outside of the contract. For that was just where she made the mistake—in relying on verbal assurances to explain and glorify the written agreement.

So different was the real from the ideal—no matter who was to blame for the difference, or whether there was or was not legal proof enough to fix the blame on anybody—that Miss Conley refused to speak to the "Man at the Wheel" after her first view of him, or rather of his hostess at any price; and quite right too. It is a highly respectable place, of course, and not a word can be said against it; but it is plainly enough no place for such as Miss Conley; no place where any self-respecting white girl, accustomed to the palatial bars and high-class trade of civilised communities like the New South Wales metropolis, could reasonably be expected to stay contentedly. Not that there is any fault to find with the "Man at the Wheel" either; but it is a place where a European residential quarter, so entirely cut off from all the surroundings which might be taken in Hongkong to correspond with those of her former position in Australia, that if she was not actually deceived into coming here, she must at least have been culpably left in deep ignorance of the true state of affairs.

However, Mr. Gomez, the proprietor of the "Man at the Wheel," was a very honest man, and he insisted on the bond being carried out to the letter. He must have either the money or the pound of flesh; and as the said pound (not to say 150 pounds or so) refused to stay, the only alternative was to find the money. He had commenced a suit in the Supreme Court, as mentioned in these columns last week, for \$350 damages through breach of contract; but ultimately he was induced to accept \$100 to avoid litigation, in which, if it had proceeded, he certainly would have won, but whether he would or not is quite another matter, which it is of course impossible to decide without discussing the full text of the bond.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE PORT RULES OF HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I desire to draw your attention to an imposition that is forced on shipmasters trading in and out of Hongkong and which is a vast vexation and unnecessary. I refer to the forced sale of, and to the charge that is made for the "rule" (a) and "higher scientific" (b) local Port Rules. Of which every master is obliged to buy unless he satisfies the authorities that he has already a copy on board his ship, but anyhow, when he goes to clear, he has either to produce these precious Rules or be mulcted in a full weight Mexican, notwithstanding the fact that he may have half a dozen copies on board his ship. True, a notice to this effect is printed on the cover of each copy, but I fancy I need not say that it is not enforced. And now, when the light dues are doubled, it would not be too much to expect that these Rules should be distributed gratis, as they are in all other ports of the world. However, to refer more directly to my own case. Early this month when I went to the Harbour Master's office to clear my ship, and not having a copy of the Rules about me (I had no less than five on board, but the *Stratford* was lying over at Kowloon), I was asked to buy another. This I refused to do, and in consequence was summoned by the chief clerk to appear before the Harbour Master. It was 4 p.m. on the 4th when I cleared my ship and I was afraid the summons which I received was wrongly dated, but anyhow I will have to appear in answer to it when next the *Stratford* arrives in Hongkong. And this annoying proceeding, too, in face of the fact that I immediately sent one of my copies of the Rules to the Harbour Office; indeed it must have been in the hands of the chief clerk before the summons was served. This absurd and irritating tax should be stopped at once, for as I have already said, Port Rules, in all other places in the world, are free.

Yours, etc., Wm. Waring.

Steamship *Stratford*.

Yokohama, 19th August, 1893.

THE MORPHINE ORDINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—In connection with a leading article appearing in your issue of last evening in which

you state that Mr. J. D. Humphreys, the General Manager of this Company, "knows very well" the huge profits made by chemists and druggists out of morphine," and in which further on you refer to those profits as a "rich source of dividends" to us—I am requested to inform you that the total amount of profit made by this Company from the sale of morphine in Hongkong during the year 1892 was less than the total amount which we had the pleasure of paying you for advertisements in your paper during the same period.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. MANCILL,

Secretary, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong Dispensary, 1st September, 1893. [We are afraid our article on the subject referred to has not been read so carefully as it might have been. There is no direct reference whatever to the profits from the sale of morphine being a rich source of dividends specially to the shareholders of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.—there are other chemists and druggists' stores in the colony which deal largely in morphine in addition to the leading firm. However, Mr. Mancill's information is certainly valuable in one respect, as it clearly enough proves that it will not be worth the while of any European chemist or druggist, unless purely as a matter of principle, to raise any opposition to the proposed Ordinance. The Chinese dealers must reap a rare harvest.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

MORPHINE VERSUS OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—As your very instructive and entertaining article and letters touching the morphine question do not sufficiently dwell on the minor but decidedly important details of the use, by injection, of that narcotic, perhaps the knowledge that I have acquired by personal experience may be of some use and interest to your readers.

Some two years ago during a four months illness in which time I underwent a severe operation for abscess of the liver, the doctor attending me found it necessary to give me the usual hypodermic injection of opium, five drops of which he drew into his syringe, and then inserted the hollow needle just below the loose skin of my arm. At the time it was administered I was suffering from very acute pain, incessant coughing and want of sleep. For the first five minutes I felt no relief but at the expiration of that time a strange feeling of perfect peace and tranquillity crept gently and slowly over me, and to my surprise and thankfulness the excruciating pain left me entirely, and I lay back in perfect unconsciousness and dreamy state of utter indifference to all worldly concerns, and gradually dropped off into a profound dreamless slumber, from which I did not awake until next morning. The sensations I have just described were experienced on each injection for about a week, and then the more transcendent feeling died out and was replaced by nervous satisfaction better described by a Chinese to my correspondent as a "soft and pleasant all over" and by another as a "smooth happy feeling all over the body at once," but it still retained its perfect hold on me, in which it never failed to destroy. My first dose was five drops and was increased one drop every two or three days until it reached eighteen drops, or nearly a syringe full. By that time I had partially recovered, so the doctor commenced to slowly diminish the injection until I felt the port where I was staying, when it had decreased to five drops, the original dose which I kept to for some three months, when the old illness again took hold of me, and as it gained a gain of my injections, that I might better withstand and combat the pain. I have now used the drug nearly two years and during my last illness, when I was operated on for liver abscess again, thirty drops—or one syringe and a half—was

such as Hercules might have handed. Either is cheap at half a dollar. Numbness postage stamps are done up in bundles of a hundred at five cents a bundle. In odd contrast are sheets of paper on which ten stamps are pasted which cost twelve cents a sheet. The proprietor, a meek little man in evident awe of his muscular wife, does not know whether he has 50,000 or 500,000 stamps. He is too busy or too lazy to count his stores.

There are other booths on this road, all neat, clean and interesting. But to save time, turn round and go back to the street and walk parallel with the canal. Stop, if you like, at the old temple at whose base the road turns sharply at a right angle. It is like others of its class, but a little older, gloomier and more worn and neglected. It is an appropriate illustration of the native religion, going to ruin and oblivion. When you return from the temple, walk and have your tickshaw follow you. Of the hundreds of diminutive shops, you will quickly learn which to avoid and which to enter. The former are those which deal in American and English goods, clothes, refrigerators, soap, perfumery and the like. The latter deal chiefly in cheap Japanese wares of all classes and kinds. In one are chopsticks—not the stannic bars used by John Chinaman, but slender and graceful rods, which suggest bodkins and knitting needles. They are made of hard woods, bamboo, horn, ivory, steel and silver. The prices range from three cents to three dollars a pair. The prettiest of all are telescopic, and throw out an polished sliding back a silver handle.

In another shop are children's toys. They are like and unlike those used by our own little folks at home. There are dolls, but dolls with Mongolian characteristics of the most exaggerated kind: fishes, ducks and frogs, which are attracted by magnets, but the fishes are oblique-eyed and the ducks and frogs are built upon lines unknown in every other part of the world. There are also, close and slippers, umbrellas, parasols are inch in diameter, plaster dragons resembling young elephants, and clay horses which would pass muster as house-dolls; foxy animals in plaid straw and split bamboo, so strong and durable that they will last a century; wooden and paper eggs and boxes, which when opened disclose still other eggs and boxes until on the twentieth opening you come to a marble or a dice; mysterious whistles and trumpets, which, when blown, open a trap-door and throw out an inflated paper fish or jumping-jack; bamboo discs and horns, which produce unearthly sounds at the slightest breath; diminutive armories where the swords and spears, shields and daggers are such as were worn by the Shoguns in forgotten years. Then there are picture stores, where we find very pretty Japanese drawings and very ludicrous imitations of European ones. Here is a Holy Family with the Madonna in a kimono, obi and clogs, and the infant Jesus with oblique eyes, knock-knees and Japanese shoes. The child is sitting in a well-fitted Dalmio, the Roman guards are two-worded Samurai, and the multitude consists of Yokohama boatmen, rickshaw-runners and farmers. There is nothing realistic in this school of popular art. The same little Jap and the same costume may be Washington, Bismarck, Gladstone, the Czar or Julius Caesar, according to the exigencies of the occasion. Quite amusing are the counters where the women of the poorer classes buy their toilet and personal ornaments. The list of articles is as long as that of any fashionable establishment in Paris. There is hair-wash, perfume soap, hair-oil, hair-dye, hair-dye and pomade; there are pumps over which the hair is drawn, combed and smoothed, combs where with to comb it and pads and cloths to smooth it. Then there are hair-pins of wood and metal, of cow-horn, bamboo and tortoise-shell; large hair-pins and hair-pins with carved heads or twisting pendants; butterflies, birds and flowers made from paper, silk and tinzel to decorate the head when the hair is dressed; pads and rolls of fine tissue paper which takes the place of the handkerchief in this part of the world; scents and scented powders; queer looking tooth-brushes that resemble little brooms, and tongue-scrappers in every color; jewelry of tortoise-shell, mother of pearl and colored stones. The cost of most of these things is ridiculously low. A silver pin for the wife of a mechanic, a tinzel butterfly, two paper flowers, a necktie, brooch and earrings, and costs 48 cents. At this amount the silver pin costs just one half.

The fan stores deserve a few minutes visit. There are the familiar bamboo and paper fans which cost a fraction of a cent and exquisitely carved tortoise-shell fans which cost as high as ten dollars; silk ones, square, round, oval, heart-shaped, with painted or embroidered figures, plaided straw and white bamboo ones in colors as gaudy as to be almost oppressive to the eye, and others magnificent in embroidered silk and lace, with ivory or tortoise-shell sticks. Then there are tick fans which have hollow handles or sticks, which open with a spring and often reveal queer interiors; comic fans, which are carved or painted to depict buffoons and buffoonery; children's fans, so small and light as to seem toys to us larger "barbarians of the East."

Of interest are the confectioners, the grocer, the baker, the painter, the shoemaker, the goldsmith, the jeweler, the optician, the silversmith, the crockery-seller and book dealer. With each there are so many details utterly novel and utterly different from those of Europe and America, as to make a visit a genuine surprise as well as a delight. Nor is the effect lessened by the charming urbanity and kindness with which you are welcomed and which bids you farewell, no matter whether you have been a heavy purchaser or merely a casual visitor. "Make the round in a day, but you can do it far better by devoting to it an entire week."

THE CLOSING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

The following correspondence has been courteously forwarded for publication:—

To Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co., Hongkong.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th July, 1893, on behalf of certain banks and firms in Hongkong (addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy) regarding the effect on the trade between India and China of the closing under the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, of the Indian Mints to the coinage of silver for the public.

I am to say that the Government of India fully recognize the great importance of the trade between India and China. The injury, temporary to a great extent it is hoped, which the recent legislation might cause to that trade was not overlooked when that legislation was under consideration; but the trade of India with gold standard countries is three times as large as that with silver standard countries, and in deciding to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver the Government of India had to take into consideration not merely the trade of India with silver standard countries, but the question of the general welfare of the Indian Empire. The Government of India are most anxious to take any practicable step towards developing this trade of India with silver standard countries, and will be glad to consider any definite suggestions which you or the other

firms on whose behalf you made the representation, may have to make.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. E. O'CONNOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NAUB.

THE LATEST CRUSHING.

The local Secretary of the Reub Australia Gold Mining Co. yesterday (August 21st) received a telegram from the manager at the mine stating that there had been a rough cleanup of the battery for a yield of 1,500 ounces of amalgam. The estimated quantity of stone crushed was put down at 430 tons. The battery has recommenced crushing.

This makes three crushings within three months and they run respectively as follows:—

1,600 cwt. amalgam from 370 tons
1,500 cwt. amalgam from 400 tons
1,500 cwt. amalgam from 450 tons

This makes altogether a total of 4,500 ounces of amalgam from 1,220 tons of stone. It is roughly estimated that this amalgam will produce something like 1,750 ounces of smelted gold. All this stuff is now lying at Reub, at the Manager's quarters; but we are assured that there is little or no fear of loss by theft or raids. There is to be a final cleanup about the middle of September; and, after that has taken place it has been asserted that the quantity of gold to be brought to Singapore to enrich the company's coffers will be about 2,300 ounces, say \$70,000.—*Strait Times*.

GREATEST FLOODS AND CYCLONES.

A.D. 61.—A most destructive storm raged all over Europe and the Mediterranean for more than two weeks. This is supposed to be the storm in which Paul was wrecked on the Island of Malta.

393.—Heavy rains in all parts of Europe. Over 2,000 lives lost by floods in England and 10,000 in the Rhine Valley.

944.—A terrible storm in all parts of Europe; 1,500 houses blown down in London, 1,000 in Paris; nearly one half of Rome destroyed.

1091.—A hurricane in the British Islands; 500 houses blown down in London; much damage done in all parts of the island.

1215.—A great storm in the English Channel; a fleet and several thousand soldiers on their way to help John in his war with the Barons were overwhelmed and lost.

1241.—Cloud-bursts in Holland caused an overflow of the Meuse through the breaking of the dikes. In Dordrecht 10,000 persons were drowned, and over 100,000 in Friesland and Zealand.

1483.—The "Great Waters" in South England. Rains fell daily for three months and all the rivers overflowed. Over 6,000 square miles were submerged, and 10,000 people made homeless.

1530.—During a heavy storm from the north the Hollanders were way in a row of places at once; a general inundation followed; 400,000 people were drowned; so serious was the calamity that the Hollanders discussed the propriety of abandoning their country forever.

1617.—Inundations in Catalonia and other parts of Spain from cloud-bursts in the mountains; over 50,000 persons perished in Catalonia alone; 75,000 elsewhere in Spain.

1696.—A hurricane on the east coast of England, came as a great sea of Norway; 200 English vessels lost with most of their crews.

1703.—"The Great Storm" in England; the most terrible ever known. In London alone the damage was estimated at \$10,000,000. Over 8,000 lives were lost along the coast.

1717.—General inundations in Holland. Immense damage done at Hamburg and other Dutch cities. Over 10,000 lives lost.

1719.—A snowstorm in Sweden; 7,000 troops marching through the mountains were overwhelmed and perished in a man.

1737.—A cyclone in India; 600 vessels were wrecked on the coast and many foundered; 30,000 persons perished.

1758.—A great hurricane in the West Indies. In Havana 4,048 houses were destroyed and 1,200 people perished.

1775.—Storm over Great Britain, 1,200 vessels wrecked, with enormous loss of life. The opponents of the American war declared that the storm was a judgment on the Government.

1780.—Unprecedented hurricane in the West Indies. Twelve British men-of-war were wrecked and over 1,600 sailors perished.

1782.—Cyclone passed over Surat, in the East Indies; all the shipping was destroyed and 7,000 lives were lost.

1785.—A cyclone passed over the richest districts of France; 131 towns and villages were destroyed and 8,000 lives were lost; damage estimated at \$7,000,000.

1787.—A storm in Navarre; over 2,000 lives lost in the torrents from the mountains.

1800.—A storm passed over England and France; 700 vessels were lost and one district of London was levelled with the ground.

1802.—During a heavy rainstorm and cloud-burst the banks of a reservoir above Torca, in Spain, gave way; over sixty square miles were submerged and 1,000 persons drowned.

1803.—New Orleans, La., flooded; 1,600 houses under water through a break in the levee.

1804.—During a severe rainstorm a cloud burst occurred in the hills above Holmfirth, England. The large reservoir there burst its banks and the water pouring down the valley, levelled many mills, several villages and killed ninety persons.

1805.—A tremendous gale in the Indian Ocean. Many vessels lost. Remarkable escape of the *Sarah Sands*. British troops, with 300 soldiers on board.

1806.—During a heavy storm the sea broke through the Holland dikes and submerged over forty thousand acres; 200 lives lost.

1807.—Tornado at Lisbon; a large part of the city and all the shipping in the harbor destroyed; religious processions ordered.

1809.—A great cyclone at Calcutta; a tidal wave; water rose thirty feet in a few moments; over a hundred thousand persons drowned.

1866.—General and long-continued storms in England and the Continent. It has been estimated that the storms of that spring cost the people of Europe \$200,000,000.

1870.—Deadly tornado in the Virgin Islands, West India. Over 1,000 lives lost.

1872.—Frightful floods in various parts of Italy; one third of Rome under water.

1874.—Mill River Valley, Mass., desolated by the bursting of a reservoir, 144 lives known to be lost. Pittsburg and Alleghany much damaged; 250 persons drowned.

1875.—Great hurricane at Buda-Pesth; over 200 lives lost in the city and thrice that number in the country.

1875.—Destructive tornado on the Texas coast; Galveston and many other towns much damaged; great loss of life.

1876.—Most destructive cyclone on record in the Bay of Bengal, India; 25,000 persons perished.

1878.—The city of Miskolc, in Hungary, totally destroyed by a cloud-burst; over 700 lives lost.

1879.—Szeged in Hungary was almost destroyed; of 6,666 houses only 131 were left standing; 77 persons were drowned and in the district 150,000 were homeless. In the same year there were severe storms, cloud-bursts and floods in Spain; over 2,000 houses were destroyed in Murcia; 1,000 lives were lost.

1880.—Many destructive storms in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other States; loss estimated at \$4,000,000.

1882.—Great floods in the Ohio and Mississippi; enormous damage done to property and many lives lost. General subscriptions opened in many cities for the flood sufferers.

1887.—Great inundation of Yellow river, China; populous province of Honan flooded; enormous destruction of property; millions of persons drowned and perished from exposure and starvation.

1889.—Destruction of Johnstown and other towns in the Conemaugh Valley, Penn., by the bursting of a reservoir; loss of life about 3,000; damage to property about \$10,000,000.

1892.—Great inundation of Mississippi and tributary rivers; hundreds of persons drowned; whole counties and districts flooded; thousands homeless; losses of property, many millions.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The German War Minister has decided that the holders of 11 hatchets, axes and battle-axes and of the German Army must hereafter be made of American Indian wood.

Several fashionable ladies have appeared in London driving with a female hand-maid instead of a footman behind them, the hand-maid arrayed in livery and buttons.

In France compulsory education is rigorously applied to all classes, and yet 7 per cent of the young men who wish to join the army are rejected because unable to read or write.

In the Government of Korea at the present time a great competition is going on among the chemists in the sale of charms, which are supposed to act as a preventive against cholera.

Dr. Tomazoli, a noted Russian physician, is about to make public what he claims to be a positive cure for leprosy. The chief ingredient in the remedy is a whey obtained from sheep.

Princess Ahmed, of the royal family of Delhi, has gone upon the French opera stage as a soprano. She has a flexible voice of great sweetness and purity. Six years ago she converted to Christianity.

Over a ton of tobacco and cigars was burned a few weeks ago at Portsmouth in the furnace known as "the Queen's Pip," where all contraband tobacco seized in Great Britain is destroyed.

A law is to be promulgated in Russia this summer prohibiting the transfer of land to the possession of rural communities, or individual peasants, to persons not belonging to the rural population.

Mormonism has taken a considerable hold in New Zealand, mainly among the Maoris, the latest statistics showing the sect to have 4,776 members in New Zealand, of whom 235 are Europeans.

At the Mont de Pitié, the big Government pawnshop of Paris, almost 2,000 saucapans were pawned last year. Bad sheets were the most numerous of the pawned goods, no less than 91,164 pairs appearing on the list.

Daniel Collado, whose death at Geneva occurred recently, was one of Switzerland's most famous men. He first lighted Geneva with gas in 1843 (he was then forty-one years old) and afterward invented the "fairy fountain."

James Barry, the English executioner, has reached the end of his rope as a lecturer, and is anxious to drop back on the other platform. He is appealing to the sheriffs in the United Kingdom to give him "a fresh start in life," as he says, by helping others to start out of it.

The German Government has bought the famous Palace in Rome, across the wall, as it is called, of fine arts for German painters and sculptors. The palace belonged to the Papal branch of the Bourbons, and is a splendid old structure, though much in need of repairs.

Influenza is believed to be dying out in London, after being more or less prevalent since the first outbreak over the world several years ago. For a considerable time the number of deaths from the malady have been about twenty a week. During the second week of June only six such deaths occurred.

The King of Assam has 200 wives, who are divided into nine classes. When one of these ladies dies, her body is laid down over the palace walls and then buried; it is against the law for a dead body to be carried out through the palace doors. At the King's death, his consorts receive permission to remarry themselves to any of his subjects.

The manufacture of the new cable to be laid between Lisbon and the Azores was begun on June 10th. It will be laid in September, and is expected to be in full working order by the middle of November. The cable is considered of meteorological importance, as the Island of Flores, the nearest point to the Gulf Stream, will be put in direct communication with Europe.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, &c., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful to completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials, and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address: Aural Specialist, Albany Buildings, 20, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.
No. 121.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRANKLIN HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st September, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [955]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE BAND of the Spanish Cruiser, *Risca Cristina* (by permission) will play on the Lawn in front of the BAY VIEW HOTEL this Evening, from 8 until 10.30 P.M. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [982]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. The Company's Steamship

"HAILONG," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co., General Managers. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [980]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," Captain J. C. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [973]

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE German Steamer "DEUTEROS," Captain W. A. Dine, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KING WO CHEONG, No. 32, Praya Central. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [979]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo Impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 2nd instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [975]

NOTICE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

A BRANCH of the above-named Company has been OPENED on this date at HONGKONG, where the Undersigned has been appointed MANAGER.

THE OFFICE of the Company is at Nos. 1 & 2, Beaconsfield Arcade.

By Order, H. U. JEFFRIES, Manager. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [976]

NOTICE.

MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. CHAU TSEUNG FAT has been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company, 21/2, Mr. WOO LIN YUEN, deceased. By Order of the Board of Directors, 川權 (KWAN HOI CHUEN), Managing Director. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [978]

To be Let.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—"BURNBREE" Generally, "THE WILDERNESS" Calne Road, "NORMAN COTTAGE," Robinson Road.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE—Bonham Road.

No. 2, 3 and 9, CHANCERY LANE, FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings, Peel Street and Stanton Street.

FLOORS in No. 4, Shalley Street.

No. 14, KNUXTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

No. 6, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.

Nos. 11 and 12, COMBEE ROYAL—Magazine Gap—Furnished.

OFFICES:—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lararak & Co.

GOUDONS:—BLUE BUILDINGS, Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Homeless, 1st September, 1893. [986]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE, THIRD FLOOR No. 6, Queen's Road.

ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET, OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Homeless, 26th August, 1893. [981]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLOXY, Homeless, 24th June, 1893. [984]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

HAVE JUST LANDED

ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and IMPLEMENTS \$50 and upwards. ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE DHOTIE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjacent the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager.

[908]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been Leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with the HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00
One person, per week.....25.00
One person, one month.....\$70.00
To Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00
To Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00
To Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....110.00
For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL. Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [907]

THE WESTERN HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE. The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [389]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,

A MOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-Class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—85 per cent. prem. sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £10.00 paid up, 60 per cent. div. buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$100 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—to cents, sales and buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$20, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$25 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$49 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tis. 110 per share, sales and buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.
On Tis Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$195 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$33 per share, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$25 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Navigation Company, Limited—40 cents, per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$33 per share, sales and sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$19 per share, sales.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$44 per share, buyers.
Penang Mining Co.—\$44 per share, sales.
The Roub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$44 per share, sales and buyers.
The Balmoral—40 cents, per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$50 per share, sales and buyers.

The Telesco Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$56 per share, buyers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$149 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$334 per share, sales.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101 per share, sales and sellers.
Dakin, Crickbank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.
The West Port Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$35 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$66 per share, ex. div., sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$1, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$67 per share, sales.
ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/5
Bank Bills, on demand 2/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/5
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5

ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 3/09
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/19
ON LONDON—T. T. 1/98
On Demand 1/98
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
Mr. W. G. Allen.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Anderson.
Mr. P. C. Carter.
Mr. E. S. Cooke.
Mr. H. Croft.
Mr. J. B. Canfield.
Mr. E. H. Derrick.
Mr. A. Fairlie.
Mr. H. Giffins.
Captain Grey.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.
Mr. Adamson.
Mrs. Cobham.
Mr. A. Cunningham.
Mrs. Deacon.
Mrs. Dickson and child.
Mr. F. East.
Mr. E. Forster.
Captain Hildebrandt.
Mr. Thos. Howard.
Mr. V. Kofel.

Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.
Mr. Maclean.
Mr. Macdonald.
Mr. B. Morley.
Mr. W. Ramsay.
Mr. W. H. Robertson.
Mr. A. Z. Skeels.
Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. E. Tomlin.
Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Océanien*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, left San Francisco on the 29th ultimo at 8 p.m., and may be expected here on the 6th instant.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, left San Francisco on the 29th ultimo at 8 p.m., and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Katanga*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, left Vancouver on the 29th ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here about the 19th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin on the 29th ultimo for Hongkong and may be expected here about the 7th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Myrina*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 9th ultimo.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Java* left London for this port on the 20th ultimo.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st August, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	State.	Remarks.
Tokyo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shanghai	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Amoy	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Swatow	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Asping	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Chusan	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
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Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
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Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
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Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Edo	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Yokohama	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kobe	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Nagasaki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Shimonoseki	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Osaka	30.18	82	85	S	b	
Kyoto	30.18	82				